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# American Journal of Philately.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the interests of Stamp Collectors.*

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JOHN N. LUFF, Editor.

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Moldavian and other Counterfeits

IN our last number we devoted considerable space to extracts from European journals upon the subject of certain so-called reprints of the early issues of Roumania. In spite of the decision of experts that these productions were, as was claimed for them, impressions from the original dies, our opinion was that they were merely fine counterfeits. When we find this opinion to be confirmed by such an authority as the *Monthly Journal* we naturally experience a feeling of satisfaction. At the same time we realize that we are once more face to face with the very serious subject of counterfeiting as well as with a comparatively new form of imposture. Finding that their creations had certain defects which made it impossible that they could be sold as originals, the makers tried to dispose of them as reprints. We do not mean to say that this is an entirely new and original trick, for several instances to the contrary are fresh in mind, but it is not usually attempted because better financial results may be expected if the counterfeits can be sold as originals. Common reprints are despised by most collectors but reprints of great rarities, especially when they are known to exist only in limited quantities, are salable to specialists at good prices. Evidently this is understood by the makers of doubtful goods for they demanded for the five Roumanian varieties about four hundred dollars, which was not a modest price, to say the least of it.

On other occasions this journal has called attention to the extremely dangerous character of the counterfeits which are now being produced. The fact that this last lot were so well executed as to deceive some of the foremost experts, and the stories told in support of them were so plausible as to gain the credence of a number of the leading philatelic journals, add emphasis to what we have previously said. It behooves collectors to be on their guard, to buy only from dealers of unquestioned reliability, and to be very wary of alluring offers from untried sources. We may yet find it desirable to keep records of the different owners of rare stamps, as is now often done with books.

We take this opportunity to offer a word of warning against various counterfeits which we have seen within the past few months and most of which we believe to be of quite recent manufacture. All of the following list are dangerous imitations of the original stamps :

Egypt, Unpaid Letter Stamps, all values with and without watermark.

Guam, surcharged on United States stamps, 1 to 15 cents. These come from the Philippine Islands.

Cuba, Puerto Principe, extremely dangerous imitations of all the scarcer varieties are now being offered in large quantities by parties in Cuba.

Philippine Islands, 1855, 5c vermilion re-engraved.

Philippine Islands, 1899, 2c carmine (U. S. stamp) with inverted surcharge. This comes from Cuba.

Spain, 1854, 1 real pale blue. One of the most perfect imitations we have ever seen.

Tuscany, first issue.

These are merely a few varieties which we recall at the moment. We realize that, unfortunately, the list is far more extensive than this.



## The United States City Dispatch Post.

(The following article has been placed in our hands for publication by a gentleman who modestly prefers to withhold his name. We are permitted to say that he has been for thirty years connected with the office of the Third Assistant Postmaster General and is, therefore, in a position to speak with authority on matters of postal history. The quotations from official documents add value and interest to the article.—EDITOR A. J. P.)



The first distinctive postage stamp authoritatively used in this country—that is to say, by direct sanction of the Government—is known as the United States City Dispatch Post stamp, the issue of which was begun by the postmaster of New York shortly after August 16, 1842, by authority of the Postmaster General, Charles A. Wickliffe, for the purpose of enabling the public to prepay postage on letters mailed for delivery in that city, as well as to prepay the carrier's fee on letters forwarded to the city post office for outward dispatch, under a peculiar carrier arrangement that went into effect on the same day. The right of the Postmaster General to put such an arrangement into operation has been questioned; indeed, the doubt as to this right probably led eventually to the abandonment of the scheme; but a liberal construction of the law under which he acted in the matter gives him due authority for his course. At any rate, whether rightfully or not, the power to do the thing in question was exercised by the Postmaster General; so that the postage stamp which he caused to be issued as one of the features of the arrangement possesses unquestionable validity.

The following passage from the Report of the Postmaster General for the year 1842, with extracts from the correspondence there referred to, gives a very complete history of the origin of this stamp:

"In the month of August last I caused to be established and put into operation a city dispatch post for the city of New York, confined to the delivery, through the post office of that city, of the correspondence within its limits. I am gratified to know that its operations have proved highly satisfactory to the community, giving to the citizens a prompt and cheap medium of communication, the income of which will not only maintain the expenses of the establishment, but in the course of time promises a considerable addition to the revenue of the Department. The report of the postmaster of New York upon this subject is submitted in order that its details may be more generally known; and, when understood, I have little doubt that the other large cities of the Union will call for a similar establishment. Its usefulness has been fully tested in New York by the saving of a heavy daily expense of money and time to the business community in their city correspondence."

On the 21st of July, 1842, in a letter to the Postmaster General, Mr

John Lorimer Graham, the Postmaster of New York, makes the following report, as referred to by the Postmaster General :

"Pursuant to the order given me by you, dated 31st of May last, to establish a city dispatch post, I have had the same under advisement. \* \*

\* \* \* "I have examined into the present state of the city dispatch post now in operation as established by Mr. Alexander M. Greig, a gentleman of undoubted respectability and talent, and I have finally made an arrangement with him to appoint him a letter carrier, to buy of him for the sum of \$1200 all his fixtures and paraphernalia of every kind, and place the new business of a dispatch post under his care, conjointly with Mr. William Seymour, \* \* \*

It will be necessary that I should have orders from the Department to pay, out of the general receipts of my office, the sum of \$1200 for the fixtures purchased of Mr. Greig, which is considerably under cost. In order to make them answer, it will be necessary somewhat to vary the name from that designated by you, and to call the new establishment the "United States City Dispatch Post." By doing this all the boxes, the stamps, &c., already in possession of Mr. Greig, can be used by simply adding the words 'United States' to the stamps and to the labels on the boxes."

On the 1st of August following, the authority asked for by the Postmaster was duly given by the Department, as follows:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

Contract Office, August 1st, 1842.

"SIR: By an order made on Saturday, but journalized to-day, the Postmaster General has established a letter-carrier arrangement for the City of New York, to be called the "United States City Dispatch Post," for the conveyance of letters from one part of the city to another, subject to a charge on each letter of three cents, under the 20th section of the Act of 1836, and authorizes you to employ Alexander M. Greig, nominated by you, as letter-carrier. Other carriers are to be appointed from time to time as may be required, and you are requested to nominate for that purpose. And you are also authorized to obtain the necessary fixtures, pouches, boxes, labels, stamps, &c., at not exceeding \$1200 for the whole, and to appoint a clerk to superintend said establishment at not exceeding \$1000 per annum.

"You will be pleased to report the date of commencement of this arrangement.

"Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

"JNO. LORIMER GRAHAM,  
Postmaster, New York."

"S. R. HOBBIE,  
First Asst, P. M. General."

Under this authorization, the establishment of Greig was at once purchased. As a private dispatch post, it had lasted from the 1st of February to the 15th of August—its operation as a government institution beginning on the next day, taking in all the paraphernalia including stamps, of the old concern—as appears by the following extracts from the official announcement of the Postmaster:

"UNITED STATES CITY DISPATCH POST,  
Post Office, New York, August 16th, 1842.

"The Postmaster General being desirous that all city letters, commonly known by the name of penny letters, should have the advantage of the most rapid delivery, has ordered that a United States City Dispatch Post should be established, with three deliveries each day. With the view, therefore, to put

the same into immediate operation, the postmaster of this city has made an arrangement with Mr. Alexander M. Greig, the proprietor of the City Dispatch Post, by which he discontinues the same, and surrenders the property, boxes and arrangements now in use by him to the Post Office Department.

#### STATIONS.

"Letter-boxes will be placed at the stations mentioned on the other side, and all letters deposited therein, will be punctually delivered three times a day, (Sundays excepted) at *three cents* each, option being given either to free the letter in the manner shown in the following regulations, or leave postage to be collected of the party to whom the letter is addressed.

#### POST PAID LETTERS.

"Letters which the writers desire to send free must have a free stamp affixed to them. An ornamental stamp has been prepared for that purpose, and may be procured at either of the post offices and all the stations. The charge will be 36 cents per dozen, or \$2.50 per hundred, the reduction of price for the larger quantity being made with a view to the accommodation of those parties sending a considerable number of circulars, accounts, &c.

"All letters intended to be sent forwarded to the General Post Office for the inland mails must have a free stamp affixed to them.

#### REGISTRY.

"No money must be put into the boxes unless registered at the upper post office, where a registry will be kept for letters which parties may wish to place under special charge. Free stamps must be affixed to such letters for the ordinary postage, and an additional free stamp must be affixed for the registration.

"JOHN LORIMER GRAHAM, Postmaster."

How long this arrangement lasted is not now known, nor what was the total extent of the business done, no mention of it being made in any of the reports of the Postmaster General after 1842, and the accounts rendered to the Department being now lost.

The following passage from the official report made by the managers of the arrangement—Greig and Seymour—to the postmaster, for the first three months of its existence, is quite interesting, as it gives some idea of the popularity of the arrangement, and also affords a basis upon which to guess at the extent to which the postage stamps adopted were used:

"On the 1st of February of this year (1842) the late 'City Dispatch Post' went into operation under the superintendence of Alexander M. Greig, and continued to be conducted by him till the 15th August following. During that period, notwithstanding every means that could be devised were taken, (aided and encouraged by the public press) for the purpose of giving publicity to a system that had received the stamp of approbation from the most intelligent of the commercial community, the average number of letters for the last month previous to its passing into the hands of the Government was only 437 per diem.

"On the 16th August it became the property of this Department, and a month from that time the letters averaged 610 each day, which amount kept gradually increasing to the number of 762 letters per day, thus showing an increase of nearly 90 per cent. in three months.

"The limits of this post extend from the Battery to Twenty-second

Street, a distance of upward of three miles, reaching from the East River to the Hudson, for two miles and a quarter. Within this extended range are one hundred and twelve stations, placed in the most populous and eligible situations for the deposit of letters, at which collectors call three times at stated periods each day, and receive and receipt for the number of letters taken from each station, which are brought to this office, whence they are again conveyed to their respective districts in three different deliveries, thereby affording the public the greatest possible facilities in the transmission of letters, at the cost of three cents each, while the introduction of the 'free stamps' as a means of prepaying letters has been too highly extolled by the public press, as well as appreciated by the community generally, to render further comment necessary."

Up to the 19th of November, 1842, the date of this report, the number of letters delivered through this arrangement aggregated 59,774. Assuming that the arrangement lasted for six months, the total number of letters delivered in that time would have been about 120,000, of which probably twenty-five per cent. or 30,000 were prepaid by the "free" stamps.

The following is a description of the stamps used in the service of the United States City Dispatch Post:

Portrait of Washington, three quarters face, looking to the right; surrounded by a plain oval band bounded within by two fine lines and without by a single one, on which band is inscribed, overhead, in plain capitals the words "United States City Dispatch Post," and below, in similar letters, the words "Three Cents"—a star on either side separating the two inscriptions. The frame of the stamp is rectangular, two fine parallel lines going around the entire stamp, with a fan-shaped ornament in each corner.

Size of frame, 11-16 by 13-16 of an inch. Denomination, 3 cents only. Impression, black on the following different colors of paper, namely: violet, brown, green and blue glazed.

As the date when the United States acquired possession of the establishment of Mr. Greig, the plates of the postage stamps above described had not been completed. The Government, therefore, was compelled to temporarily use the stock of private stamps on hand, which, bearing the words "City Dispatch Post," and printed on white paper, were otherwise nearly identical with the subsequent official issue. The stamps thus used were overprinted in violet ink with the words "United States." It is supposed that very few of these stamps were used, so that if any of them now exist, they are quite rare.

After the Government abandoned this Dispatch Post, it got again into private hands, and is supposed to have been continued some years. During this time, the establishment reduced the carrier's fee to two cents, and accordingly surcharged the official stamps that had been turned over to it with a large figure "2," and obliterated the word "three" in the lower part of the engraving.



## Some Stamp Designs.

C. A. HOWES.

(Continued from page 355.)

Crossing Bass Strait we come to the island continent of Australia from whose new Commonwealth we expect great things in time to come. We can pass by the former colony of Victoria, whose postal issues offer nothing but mediocrity, but will find something to interest us in New South Wales. This was the first colonial settlement in Australia and was naturally the most advanced at the date when philatelic history properly begins; but with what astonishment do we find that the colony had antedated the mother country in the adoption of stamped paper for the post by nearly two years! Like Sardinia, which had made the experiment in 1818 and concerning which we shall speak later, an embossed design was impressed upon envelopes or sheets of paper which served all the purposes of a postage stamp, though, unlike the Sardinia design, there was no value expressed.

In 1835 the Legislative Council of New South Wales passed a Postage Act which provided for the establishment of a General Post Office at Sydney, with other sub-offices in different parts of the colony, the whole to be under the superintendence of a Postmaster General. The rates of postage, as usual in those days, varied with the distance, but the rate for town letters in Sydney had been placed at 2d. as early as 1831 and the delivery of mail by carriers, twice daily, established at the same time. As usual, also, prepayment was optional and the postage generally had to be collected from the addressee, resulting in a good deal of bother and delay for the carriers. To obviate this as far as possible Mr. Raymond, the progressive Postmaster General, proposed prepayment by means of stamped covers and, as an inducement to their use, offered them, for town use only, at a reduction from the regular charges.

The notice announcing this innovation appeared in the *Government Gazette* of November 14, 1838, and is interesting enough to reproduce here, for it really marks the beginning of the modern system of prepayment of postage by a government token—the form is immaterial—which is sold to a person to be used by him at his convenience as evidence of charges already paid and for which the government must render its service on presentation. And herein lies the distinction between a true postage stamp and the post-marks or hand-stamps in use for so long, with their "Paid 10 cents" or other like inscription, and which someone occasionally claims should be collected as early types of postage stamps. To be sure they are an "evidence of the prepayment of postage," which is the general claim, but with this difference: the postage stamp proper is the "silver certificate" which pays the government's bill; the "paid" stamp is simply the government's signature as a receipt to that bill. The difference between the two and their relative value would thus seem to be perfectly plain.

The notice referred to is as follows:

"GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,  
November 1st, 1838.

"Whereas it has been considered that by transmitting letters, invitations, notices, bills, &c., under stamped or Post Office covers, the delivery thereof

would be much expedited by avoiding the delay consequent on the letter carriers awaiting payment.

"His Excellency the Governor with this view, and in order to effect a reduction of postage on such communications intended for delivery within the limits of the town of Sydney, has been pleased to sanction their transmission under envelopes, which may be obtained at the General Post Office, on payment of one shilling and three-pence per dozen, including all charges for paper and delivery. This arrangement is not intended to suspend or interfere with the present two penny post delivery, which will proceed in all respects as heretofore.

JAMES RAYMOND, *Postmaster-General.*"

But the public did not seem to be as progressive as their Postmaster General and the use of the stamped covers was apparently but slight. As a further inducement, perhaps, the price was reduced by a notice dated January 4, 1841, to one shilling per dozen or eight shillings per hundred; but even this failed to make them popular, and though their use was continued up to the time adhesive stamps were introduced in 1850, it is thought that they practically ceased to be employed with the advent of the new type.



The stamp itself is nothing more nor less than the seal of the General Post Office at Sydney which was embossed on the paper by a powerful letter press. At first it was stamped on wrappers or half sheets of foolscap paper, as envelopes were not in general use in those days, but in 1844 it began to be employed on envelopes which could be handed in by the public to have the impression embossed on them, according to Mr R. A. Huilt who was Chief Clerk at that time. For this the charge was one shilling and eight pence for 25 impressions. It will thus be seen that the value represented by the stamp was nominally one penny.

The impression consists of the royal arms of Great Britain and Ireland within a circular band, and the inscriptions 'GENERAL POST OFFICE—SYDNEY—NEW SOUTH WALES.' But there are two types of it which for many years after their discovery by philatelists in 1869 puzzled them not a little. One type has an ornament at each side on the band and a small shield within the larger. The other has no small shield nor ornaments. The existence of these two seals can be readily explained if we recall a little of British history at that period.

As the General Post Office was created in 1835 the seal was probably engraved and put in use about the same time. William IV was then King of England and, as he was of the Hanoverian line which had occupied the British throne since the accession of George I in 1714, the royal arms of the United Kingdom were "charged", as it is termed in heraldry, with the arms of Hanover, they being placed on a small inescutcheon or "shield of

pretense" directly over the center of the British arms. Though too small to make much out of on the stamp, the Hanoverian arms may be described as follows: the shield is divided into three parts, the upper left bearing two lions, the upper right a rampant lion surrounded by hearts, and the lower part a galloping horse. These arms also bear an inescutcheon showing the "crown of Charlemagne." The whole device is surmounted by the crown of Hanover.

When the English succession passed to Victoria on the death of William IV, the operation of the so-called Salic law, which was recognized in Hanover and which prohibited the succession through any but the male line, severed the connection of Hanover with England, and on the coronation of Victoria in June 1838 the Hanoverian arms disappeared from the British escutcheon. Not so in Hanover, however, and here is an interesting point which, though it may be digressing from our present discussion, is nevertheless connected with it in a way. The nearest male relative in the line of succession was the Duke of Cumberland, a brother of the late King and an uncle to Victoria, and he, by this same Salic law became King Ernst August of Hanover and rightful claimant to the English throne. The result is seen if we will turn to Hanover in our albums and glance at the arms displayed on the first two issues of 1850-56. They are nothing more nor less than the British arms under those of the Hanoverian Kings, which we described in the last paragraph, and are the same that appear on the first type of the Sydney covers, save that the Hanoverian motto *Suscipere et Finire* replaces the British motto *Dieu et mon Droit*, as the crown of Hanover does that of Great Britain.



The news of the coronation did not reach Australia until November, 1838, and by that time the first wrappers had been issued, which therefore bore the old coat-of-arms. Doubtless a new seal was soon made with the corrected arms so that the life of the first type must have been a short one. In fact I believe that all cancelled copies found have so far been of the second type and bear dates not earlier than 1841.

Eleven years after the issue of the stamped cover another Postage Act was passed (October 12, 1849) which created the famous "Sydney Views." The act was primarily to establish uniform rates of postage for the colony and these rates explain the three values issued. The single letter limit had been raised from  $\frac{1}{4}$  ounce to  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce in 1835 and now the postage for town letters was reduced to one penny, the inland rate fixed at twopence, while threepence was charged for ship letters. Newspapers passed for one penny each and a double charge was collected on matter that was not prepaid. But the principal point of interest for us is the fact that "the introduction of the system of Post Office stamps in use in England" was recommended.

Again the progressive Mr. Raymond seems to have lost no time with this fresh innovation, for within six weeks he submitted a bill for the expense of engraving the new stamps. This also seems of enough interest to reproduce here.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, SYDNEY,  
21st December, 1849.

SIR,—I do myself the honor to submit the undermentioned Accounts for Copper Plate Engravings of the Postage Stamps, and request you will obtain authority for my including them in abstract.

2. The amount can be paid out of the sum voted for this Department for the current year, a balance of £5,800 remaining unexpended; but in explanation of the difference in price I beg to state that I was obliged to employ separate engravers, the Plates being urgently required, and that I made the best arrangements I could under the circumstances.

Robert Clayton, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 25 engravings of the Penny Postage Stamp, ten pounds. £10.

John Carmichael, for furnishing a Copper Plate containing 24 engravings of the two penny Postage Stamp, twelve pounds twelve shillings. £12.12.0.

Charles Kay, for providing articles required in printing Postage Stamps, five pounds eleven shillings and nine pence. £5.11.9.

Amounting in all to thirty-five pounds three shillings and nine pence sterling.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) JAMES RAYMOND.

The Honorable the Colonial Secretary, &c., &c., &c.

The stamps themselves were issued January 1, 1850, and in addition to the above details it may be stated that the plates of the one penny and three-pence were in five rows of five stamps, and of the twopence in two horizontal rows of twelve. As all the stamps on each plate were separately engraved there are as many minor varieties as there are stamps, but the general design for the series is the same. This design is interesting as being a copy of the



old Great Seal of the Colony, the original of which was made of silver. Mr. Andrew Houson, who has done not a little to clear up the early records of New South Wales stamps, gives the following description of it: "The three figures on the right are immigrants landing at Sydney, received by Industry who—surrounded by her attributes, a bale of merchandise, a beehive, a pickaxe and a shovel—is pointing to oxen ploughing and a town rising on the summit of a hill, with (what was intended for) a fort for its protection. The masts of a ship are seen in the Bay." The bale is divided into four parts by its bindings and should show in the lower left part the figures 17 and in the lower right the figures 88, 1788 being the date of the founding of the colony. The motto appears beneath: *Sic fortis Etruria crevit*—Thus Etruria grew mighty—which is taken from Virgil's *Georgics*, book II, verse 533. Around the device appears *SIGILLUM NOV. CAMB. AUST.*, an abbreviation for *Sigillum Novæ Cambriæ Australis*, or Seal of New South Wales.

# The Reprints of the Stamps of France and her Colonies.

From the *Collectionneur de Timbres-Poste*.

REPRINTS OF THE STAMPS OF 1849-53.



The first reprinting of French postage stamps dates from the year 1862 and it is curious to remark that it was in accordance with a request from Sir Rowland Hill that the French Administration consented to again put to press its old plates which were preserved in the Museum.

Sir Rowland Hill, the promotor of postal reform in England and the inventor of the postage stamp, had, after the triumph of his projects, not only been rewarded with a national subscription but also appointed Secretary General of the British Post Office, the highest position in that Administration.

Being a practical man, he undertook in 1862 to form a collection of postage stamps, and with this object he applied to all the foreign offices.

In France, nobody had thought of keeping the old stamps; however, there remained in stock, since the inventory of May 4th, 1854, a few sheets of the first imperial stamps, which had been printed in excess. It was therefore decided that the missing stamps should be reprinted.

A few days after the request of Sir Rowland Hill, the following letter was addressed by the Minister of Finances to the President of the Mint Commission :

"PARIS, February 24, 1862.

"MR. PRESIDENT :

"By a letter dated the 13th of this month, you inform me that the Director General of the Post Office has communicated to you a dispatch by which Mr. Rowland Hill, Secretary General of the British Post Office, requests for his collection a set of postage stamps of the Republic.

"I see no objection to satisfying the desire expressed by Mr. Hill, and I authorize you to have printed, with the plates of the postage stamps of the Republic deposited in the Museum of the Mint, specimens of the postage stamps, which you will be good enough to forward to me.

"Receive, Mr. President, the assurance of my very distinguished sentiments of consideration and attachment.

"The Minister of Finances,

"ACHILLE FOULD "

The result of this request was to lead the Administration itself to form an official collection of postage stamps, as is shown by the following report :

"SESSION OF FEBRUARY 12TH, 1862.

"The Commission of Coins and Medals.

"In view of a letter dated February 8th instant, in which the Director General of the Postal Administration requests a set of postage stamps of the Republic for the Secretary General of the British Post Office.

"Considering that it would be useful to form for the Administration of the Mint a collection of postage stamps manufactured in France both for the nation and the colonies, and that the printing asked for by the Postal Administration would give an opportunity to begin this collection,

"Decides :

"Art. 1. There shall be printed for the Commission of the Mint a specimen sheet of each kind of postage stamp the plates of which are in course of manufacture.

"Art. 2. The guardian of the Museum is authorized to hand to the Comptroller of the manufacture of postage stamps the plates of stamps which are out of use that are in existence in the Museum.

"For this delivery and for the return to the Museum, the rules prescribed for the dies of medals shall be followed.

"Art. 3. There shall likewise be printed only one specimen sheet with the plates from the Museum.

"Art. 4. All the sheets rejected during the operation shall be scrupulously preserved by the Comptroller, to be destroyed later under the eyes of a Commissioner General. A report thereof shall be drawn up.

"Art. 5. In future, the Director of Manufacture will be required, at each change of type, to deposit two specimen sheets with the Commission of the Mint, one of which shall be handed in as a type to the Comptroller's office, where it shall remain on deposit.

"Art. 6. The collection of postage stamps of the Administration of the Mint shall be made in the form of an album and deposited in the Mint Museum.

"Each sheet shall be numbered and initialled by a member of the Commission.

"Art. 7. The present resolution shall be communicated to the Guardian of the Museum, and to the Manager and Comptroller of the manufacture of postage stamps."

Mr. Hulot, under various pretexts, delayed for six months the carrying out of this very simple order. Finally, between September 1st and September 9th, 20 sheets (of 300 stamps) of each of the following values were printed :

Republic : 10c bistre, 15c green, 20c black, 20c blue, 25c blue, 40c red, 1fr. carmine.

Presidency: 10c bistre, 25c blue.

Empire: 25c blue.

The stamp of 1fr Empire was not reprinted at this time because 3½ sheets (1050 stamps) were found in stock.

Sir Rowland Hill received a sheet of each of the stamps of the Republic and of the 25c Empire, but it was forgotten to send him any 1fr Empire. The reprinted stamps were distributed thus: 10 sheets of each to the Postal Administration, 3 or 4 to the Administration of the Mint; the remainder composed of 73 half sheets, was burnt a few days afterwards in the presence of a special committee.

On February 23d, 1863, at the request of the Postal Administration, the 1fr carmine stamp of the Empire was reprinted, of which 20 sheets were printed and sent to the General Manager of the Post Office on March 9th following.

The stamps reprinted in 1862 are easily distinguished from the originals, the impression being generally clearer and more uniform; the gum is also whiter and more evenly spread than on the old ones.

It has been said that the 15c green reprinted stamps came from an electroplate producing impressions somewhat smaller than usual, which might be explained by the shrinking of the gutta percha. But investigation shows that the reprints of the 15c have the same dimensions as the old stamps, I will say that they may even be a little larger, for it happens that some old copies, no doubt as an effect of the gum, measure, in one direction or the other, half a millimeter less than the reprints.

*Tête-bêches* have been found in only the sheets of 1fr of the Empire. Why not in the other values? Simply because each one having formerly required for its printing several plates, those in which the *tête bêtes* had been corrected were chosen.

We have just seen that the stamps of the Empire, 1fr carmine, which completed the first sets delivered, were originals; it is therefore not astonishing that these stamps, which were believed to be reprints, should have been long discussed and also as to where one could find the differences. Those which were printed in 1863 are pretty hard to distinguish from the originals; the color is about the same; we recognize them especially by the small wavy lines of the angles, which are clearer in the reprints, and also by the shading lines of the neck, which in the old stamps are a little more numerous under the ear, the effect of a different process of manufacture.

Moreover, when one possesses 1fr stamps of the Empire, with an outside margin, one can certainly see whether the stamps are originals, for these are framed on the outside margin with a line more or less thick; the reprint has not this line.

We know that in 1850 the 20c blue stamp, with the effigy of Liberty, was surcharged with the value of 25c in red; this essay is extremely rare: we believe that there is in existence only one copy, that in the collection of Mr. P. la R.

Where, when and by whom this surcharge was printed we have not been able to discover; the reports of the manufacture do not speak of it. However, a very strange thing, in some collections an imitation of this same surcharge of 25c red is found on the 20c reprinted blue stamp; it does not come from the Mint any more than the old one. It was not until 1868 that the Mint Administration really began a collection; it had received from some thirty foreign governments more or less complete sets of their stamps and, to reply to this courtesy, the Finance Minister, on May 27th, 1868, authorized the President of the Mint Commission to have printed, in addition to the manufactures carried out by the Postal Administration, 2 sheets of each of the French postage stamps. Whether that referred to the stamps in use or to a fresh printing including the stamps already made in 1862, we are at a loss to determine, and yet the reprinted stamps of the Republic and the Empire are found in two sensibly different shades for each value, and that in blocks of from ten to twenty stamps, very fresh and still having their gum. The paper of the 20c black, particularly, is sometimes almost white, sometimes with a very strong yellowish tinge. We may add, however, that the

mode of manufacture seems to be the same for both varieties, which is hard to admit for six years apart.

#### REPRINTS OF THE COLONIAL STAMPS.



In 1887 there was a reprinting of a part of the French stamps which had served for the colonies; that is to say, of the eagle, imperial portrait, Liberty and allegorical group types, all imperforate and without gum.

In the type of the laureated portrait of the Emperor there are lacking the 5c, 30c, 80c; in the Liberty type, the 1c, 2c, 4c, 5c, 15c, 30c, 40c, 80c, in addition to the 10c and 15c of the large figure varieties; the stamps of the allegorical group type, on the other hand, are more than complete, since among them are found the 3c yellow, 3c gray, 15c yellow, 20c blue, 25c black on rose and 5fr lilac, which have never served for the colonies.

All the reprinted stamps of the allegorical group are of the variety with "N" under "U"

To print all these stamps, it was not thought fit to make use of the stereotyped plates which were in the Mint Museum; other plates containing fewer stamps were made up specially. The plates of the eagle type, Liberty head and portrait of the Emperor are composed each of twelve stamps arranged thus: four horizontal rows by three vertical rows.

I have before me such groups complete for the stamps of the head of Liberty; those with the portrait of the Emperor and of the eagle type have been broken into, but they show three vertical rows with three wide margins, which lead us to suppose that the plates for the reprints were all alike.

The plates of the allegorical group type are composed of 25 stamps arranged thus: 5 horizontal rows by 5 vertical rows, exactly like the groups of the present stamps.

The arrangement of these plates is indisputable; it is probably by mistake that several authors, copying from one another, have said that the sheets of the eagle type are printed in groups of 15 or 20 stamps, the others in groups of 50 copies; or else we must draw the conclusion that there was more than one printing of these reprints, which is not very probable, in view of the rarity of the copies.

Most of the stamps reprinted in 1887 present differences from the original stamps; the following are the principal ones:

Eagle type. 1c. The tint of the paper is of a bronze green, the original is almost bluish.

5c. The paper is too white; it has been pointed out that the reprints of this value have the right hand figure "5" placed in parenthesis; in reality, this variety, which is also found on the old stamps, comes from the fact that the steel type die, being used for all the values, the background which surrounds the figure in question and the period which follows it were not properly adjusted and a small white circle is seen around it.

10, 20, 40, 80c. The paper is deeper tinted than in the originals; moreover, in the 20c the blue color is too dark.

Type of laureated portrait of Napoleon. As in the eagle type, the paper is too dark, the impression too heavy.

Type of the Republic. The tint of the paper here also is deeper than in the genuine stamps. The impression of the 10c is yellowish instead of bistre.

Type of the allegorical group. The reprints of the 1, 2, 4, 5, 10c. have the tint of the paper darker; placed beside them, the paper of the originals seems white. This tint is almost the same as that of the last 5c green perforated stamp. Anyhow, it may be said that the whole set of reprints of this type differs from the stamps which were used in the colonies, and that their tints, which consequently appear very badly imitated, are simply those of the same values perforated which were current at the time the reprinting took place; this we have ascertained for ourselves. (1)

This reprinting of 1887 gave rise to an interesting incident:

Evidently, M. Granet was not a collector, and it is probable that he gave the order to manufacture the old postage stamps without attaching much importance to it; however, thanks to the fact, his name will be handed down to philatelic posterity: *Sic venit gloria mundi!*

One day some of these stamps were, it is said, stuck by a wag on some letters as prepayment. The case has often happened, both with essays and reprints; this time it did not pass unperceived, and the suspicious stamps were made the object of an inquiry; after an examination they were declared, very discreetly, as coming from authentic plates but at the same time as being of a printing suspected to be fraudulent.

M. Granet himself found the matter serious, and an examining magistrate was appointed; to make a beginning he sent for Mr. Gaumel, the superintendent of the factory in the boulevard Brune; with great indignation this gentleman showed to the dumbfounded magistrate the order to print signed by the same Minister who had ordered the prosecution. Tableau!

1900? Reprint of the perforated stamps of the allegorical group type.—For some months we have had, in duplicate, the stamp of 25c black on light pink, perforated, of the type with "N" under "B." This curious variety, found by us in a small collection, is one of those which have never been put in use; this astonishes us so much the more as the engraving of its figure "25" differs slightly from that of the known stamps. We asked ourselves whether we had not an imitation before us. But we have been assured that in 1900 all the values of the allegorical group stamps with "N" under "B" and "N" under "U", unknown up to that time, were reprinted. We hope to obtain an exact list for our next number. This printing must have been extremely small, and the question arises who can be the philatelist, the unpublished stamp lover, with sufficient influence to obtain such reprints?

ARTHUR MAURY.

(1) As we have said, we are describing all these stamps from copies before us, we lack only those of the allegorical group type: 3c yellow, 3c gray, 25c black on red and 5fr lilac, concerning which we await precise information.

## Indian Letter.

BY E. W. WETHERELL.

In no other country is the stamp collector at such a disadvantage as he is in India. For two portions of the year when the monsoons are upon us the dampness of the air is such that stamps with gum stick tightly to the pages and when the hot weather comes the album has an unmistakeable mouldy smell and many of the stamps are spotted with mildew.

Another drawback is the customs duty, this is a most iniquitous tax. Not only does it necessitate a 5 per cent. payment on value received, whether the stamps be returned or not, but it also causes great delays in delivery, as the letter suspected of containing stamps has to be opened at the post office and then forwarded to Madras for valuation. After the immaculate mint stamps have been handled by half a dozen native postal assistants they come back, stuck together as often as not, and duty has then to be paid.

A third drawback is that annoying "pouchee" the white ant who is able to make mincemeat in one night of any stamps carelessly left open to its ravages.

These three reasons taken in conjunction with the well known "predatory habits" of native servants cast a gloom over even the Mark Tapleys of Philately and many of us wonder if the game is worth the candle.

The Delhi dubar is the great subject for the newspapers now, and it came as quite a shock to read that the Indian Post Office intended to bring out as a souvenir a directory with a set of stamps bearing the Emperor's head and duly postmarked 1/1/02. which might be bought for the sum of one rupee. This is the first time that the Imperial post office has "obliged" collectors and we all devoutly hope that it will not occur again.

A very erroneous impression is held by collectors out of India with regard to the status of stamps of the Convention States, Gwalior, Chamba, Nabha, Patiala, Jhind and Faridkot. In the first place they are looked upon as locals, which is entirely incorrect as they pay postage in their own states and from any place within the state to any part of British India. Secondly, many people believe that the vagaries of surcharge were produced for the purpose of fleecing philatelists. I should like to show that this is a quite unfounded charge. The type was set up by native workmen more or less unacquainted with the English characters and these men were not properly supervised, hence the great number of variations from the normal—misplaced letters, dropped letters, small letters, etc., etc. Whether these are worth collecting is quite another matter and I personally consider that faulty alignment is of no importance whatever and that broken letters and position of surcharge are quite outside a collectors notice, but wrong letters or wrong font may be collected by the specialist but comfortably ignored by the general collector.

Messrs Stanly Gibbons have rewritten Zanzibar for their new catalogue and list every minor variety and it would be only fair to the Indian Convention States to do the same for them, but most philatelists in India consider that these minor and trivial differences should be left out altogether.

The great number of errors and the great rarity of some of them have caused this group to be sadly neglected but if collectors will take only the major varieties they will find that they form a very interesting series and will

not cost a small fortune, with the exception of the first issue of Gwalior and the "Auttialla" errors of Patiala.

India is a great country for "finds," veritable treasure troves to the stamp collector. I recently saw a little lot of 200 red octagonal English which had been taken off waste paper; also some sheets of the 4 annas of the first issue India which had lain unadhered in a Mopessil treasury.

Fiscals, especially those of India and Ceylon, are very popular here and considerable light has been thrown recently on the very complicated issues of the former, and on the telegraph stamps of both countries.

Probably no portion of the inhabitable globe is less well represented by dealers, we have only one of importance, the majority being "small" men who make up dirty untidy little sheets of the stamps of Hyderabad, Nangaon, Bhopal, etc. and distribute them broadcast, in the hope of catching an unwary novice who may give the prices asked. I have seen hundreds of these sheets of rubbish marked at ridiculous prices and can only wonder how the game pays.

Speaking of prices, there are many Indian stamps priced in Gibbons' catalogue which may be bought here at one tenth of their prices but on the other hand a dozen or more stamps are ridiculously underpriced and in the exchange clubs they will sell at three or four times the catalogue price if the condition is good. The most noticeable of these is the six annas eight pies stamp. I would advise all of your readers to keep a lookout for this stamp in good condition, it is one of those stamps which must rise rapidly. We are all keen on getting specimens here. In mint pairs the stamp is very scarce, and well worth buying at prices 50 per cent. above catalogue.

The following is one example of the note which usually encloses the sheets from the small native dealers:

"Your humble petitioner having been informed that your honour is desirous of stamps both on the cover and without, prayeth that your honour will entertain the *petition* of his servant that you will be pleased to make order for some of the most desirable stamp which your petitioner supplies with to great amount for which act of charity he will ever pray for your honours long life and prosperity as is his bounden duty so to do. I have put up them now only and your honour will pay at once and beg to remain in your honours mind.

P. Poonisawmy, dealer in all cureosities."

And here is another :

"Most honored and respected sir :

I beg respectfully to hand to your honours kind consideration five sheets of superior stamps all of which are scarce occurrence, all are marked very cheap for cash. If your honour will take them I will give 10 per cent. off which is another attraction, the list with them of which your honours orders will receive kind attention from the undersigned who will ever pray for a continuance of satisfaction in all branches.

Your honours humble petitioner,

Sayed Yussouf,

Dealer in Stamps."

This class of letters, with which Anglo-Indians are deluged, are written on every possible subject by natives who make a profession of writing for illiterate people and, as some of them have had training as far as the matriculation for the Madras B A examination, they manage to get hold of a good many words.

## Private Exhibition of Stamps in London.

On December 13th from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. the London Philatelic Society held a small exhibition of the stamps of the British Colonies in Africa other than those directly affected by the late South African war. The exhibition took place at the rooms of the Society in Arundel Street, Strand, and was well attended and very successful, the following being the chief exhibits:—

**Registered envelopes of British Central Africa**—H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

**Mauritius** was shown by the Earl of Kintore, Messrs. W. B. Avery and H. J. Duveen, the latter gentleman's collection being by far the best. It included the 1d Post Office used on entire envelope, the 2d ditto unused; a number of superb *unused* specimens of the 1d and 2d Post Paid, 1848, in the various states of the plates, and used reconstructed plates of the 1d and 2d, 1848, and 2d dark blue (filet) 1859.

Mr. Avery's collection contained the 1d and 2d Post Office both unused, etc.

Lord Kintore showed among others a superb used copy of the 1d Post Office with dated postmark, on entire envelope.

As will be seen from the above no less than five specimens of the celebrated Post Office were in the exhibition (three 1d and two 2d) a larger number than have ever been shown together before, I believe.

**St. Helena** was very finely shown by the Earl of Crawford and Mr. W. Dorning Beckton. The former collection included a vertical strip in pairs of the 1sh green C. C., 12½, thick bar, the centre pair being doubly surcharged and the bottom pair without surcharge. His Lordship also showed the ½d emerald green (unused) and 3d violet C. A. (used) doubly surcharged and many other fine things including some choice proofs, (6d lake without surcharge) specimen stamps and color trials. The interesting and scientific notes with which the collection was enriched, as well as the number of forgeries shown for comparison, added much to the interest of this exhibit.

Mr. Dorning Beckton's fine lot included a copy of 3d C. C., 12½, short bar, doubly surcharged, used.

**Gambia**—Mr. Vernon Roberts showed his well known collection of this country which is particularly rich in shades and large blocks and includes the following in entire uncut sheets of 15 specimens:—4d and 5d, 1874, C. C., imperf., 2d, 3d, 6d and 1sh green, 1880, C. C.

**Gold Coast**—Mr. Vernon Roberts.

**British East Africa**—Mr. Eliot Levy showed a nearly complete specialised collection, very strong in the extremely rare handstamped and

manuscript provisionals of 1891-95 and in the 1895 issue (Imperial Administration). Of these latter the following were shown doubly surcharged: 1 anna, 3 and 5 rupees in single copies, a pair of the 1 rupee and a block of four of the 4½a, the lower left hand stamp having a double surcharge.

**British Central Africa** was also shown by Mr. Eliot Levy and included unused copies of the first issue £5 and £10; 1895, 1d on 2d doubly surcharged; 1895 issue, no wmk., all values including the £25.

**Lagos**—Baron A. De Worms. A very choice lot of unused, including most values of the first issue in blocks of four, also singles of the 1884-86 issue 2-6 (two) 5 and 10 shillings.

**Sierra Leone**—Baron A. De Worms. A very fine lot of unused, among them the 1883 4d blue C. A. in a block of four.

**Niger Coast**—Mr. C. J. Daun. These included a very fine lot of the rare 1893-94 provisionals, all values up to 5, 10 and 20 shillings.

**Zanzibar**—This country which has recently become a popular one for specialists was also admirably shown by Mr. Daun, including nearly complete sets of the numerous minor varieties of surcharge on the first issue also a fine set of the "Zanzidar" errors, the ½ and 1 anna surcharged in blue, the 1 rupee surcharged vertically downwards, etc., etc.

**Seychelles**—Mr. Robert Ehrenbach showed a very nice collection as would be expected from such an experienced philatelist.

Mr. R. B. Yardley exhibited some entire panes of the recent Seychelles provisionals 30c on 75c, 30c on 1r, etc., showing the varieties with tall narrow "o" in 30.

**Madagascar**—Major F. B. Evans and Mr T. N. Mareden (?)

**Morocco Agencies**—The Earl of Crawford. A fine lot of the various printings of this country, also the 5, 20, 25, 40, 50c, 1 and 2 pesetas with inverted "v" for "A" in "AGENCIES" and several values with an abnormal "M" in "MOROCCO."

**Northern and Southern Nigeria and Soudan**—Mr. L. L. R. Hausburg.

**Uganda**—Mr. E. Beveridge sent his splendid collection which is particularly strong in the quaint and rare labels of the first three issues, his unique vertical strip of the 1896 issue containing all the values from 5 to 100 cowries *se tenant* being particularly noticeable, also the values of the 1896 issue (overprinted L) 1 anna to 1 rupee inclusive, with variety small "o" in "POSTAGE."

F. E. WILSON.



## Historical Sketch of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg and its Postage Stamps.

By JULES BOUVÈZ.

(Continued from page 329.)

Towards the end of 1882, the Postal Administration of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, attributing to a wearing away of the engraving the irregular impression of certain values of the sets of stamps in use, decided on a change of type on the occasion of a new issue.

For this purpose, it addressed itself to Mr. A. Marc, Manager of *L'Illustration*, of Paris, a French draughtsman, who, getting ideas from the French postage stamps of the issue of 1876, which were then in use, presented a design of an allegorical type, similar in every way to the French postage stamps. The Grand Ducal Administration having accepted it, the engraving of the stamp was entrusted to Mr. E. Mouchon, the celebrated engraver of the French stamps and, as soon as the engraving was delivered, the printing was given, as in the past, to the firm of J. Euschede & Sons, of Harlem.

We extract from No. 64 of the Administrative and Legislative Memorial of the Grand Duchy, which appeared on November 7th, 1882, the following order relating to the issue of these new stamps :

### "NOTICE—POST OFFICE."

"The public is informed that on and after December 1st next, the Postal Administration will place on sale, for the prepayment of postal shipments, postage stamps of a new design.

"The new issue comprises the following values :

1 centime,	color light violet
2 "	" gray
4 "	" yellow
5 "	" pale green
10 "	" carmine
12½ "	" blue gray
20 "	" orange
25 "	" ultramarine
30 "	" dark green
50 "	" pale brown
1 franc,	" violet
5 "	" brown

The stamps of less than 1 franc have for the indication of their value the figure of the centimes which they represent, without any addition; the stamps of 1 franc and 5 francs bear the figures 1 and 5 respectively, followed by the letter F.

"Luxemburg, October 24th, 1882.

"The Director General of Finances,

(Signed) "MOUGENAST."

The type of Grand Ducal postage stamp announced in the preceding notice, and of which we here give a fac-simile, represents two allegorical

figures: that to the right symbolizes Commerce, that to the left Agriculture



and Industry. They are supporting the coat of arms of the Grand Duchy surmounted by a crown and standing on a base on which the figure of value is indicated.

This base itself rests on a quadrangular pedestal bearing, in two lines, the inscription, "Gd. Duché de Luxembourg."

To the right of the base the design reproduces a bale, corded, upon which the right knee of the right-hand figure is resting; the four spaces of the bale have inscriptions, which may be analyzed as follows:

1. Upper left space, "A. M.", initials of the draughtsman, A. Marc.
2. Upper-right space, "M. E.", initials of the engraver, E. Mouchon.
3. Lower left space, "18", the first two figures of the year of issue.
4. Lower right space, "82", the last two figures of the year of issue.

The stamps of this issue measure  $18\frac{1}{2}$ mm. x  $22\frac{1}{2}$ mm; they are printed in color on white wove paper.

During the twelve years of the period of issue (October 5th, 1882, to December 14th, 1894), only a few varieties appeared, on account of the very special care taken in the manufacture, which was all the time entrusted to the firm of Euschede & Sons, Harlem.

The first supply was furnished to the offices of the Grand Duchy on October 5th, 1882, but comprised only the 1, 4, 5, 10 and  $12\frac{1}{2}$ c values. As to the other values, the offices were not supplied with them until October 22nd, that is, 40 days before the date fixed on for placing them on sale.

According to official information which has been gathered, the printing of the twelve values is divided as follows over the period of the issue:

1st printing: October 5th, 1882:

1,080,000 stamps of 1 centime violet,	perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$
500,000 " 4 " olive yellow,	" $13\frac{1}{2}$
1,000,000 " 5 " pale green,	" $13\frac{1}{2}$
2,325,000 stamps of 10 centimes carmine,	perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$
700,000 " $12\frac{1}{2}$ " blue gray,	" $13\frac{1}{2}$

and printing: October 15th, 1882:

1,075,000 stamps of 2 centimes brown gray,	perforated $12\frac{1}{2}$
500,000 " 20 " pale orange,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$
1,500,000 " 25 " bright ultramarine,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$
200,000 " 30 " dark green,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$
300,000 " 50 " pale brown,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$
500,000 " 1 franc violet,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$
500,000 " 2 " red brown,	" $12\frac{1}{2}$

3rd printing: November 5th, 1884:

510,000 stamps of 1 centime violet,	perforated $13\frac{1}{2}$
700,000 " 2 " greenish gray,	" $13\frac{1}{2}$
275,000 " 5 " green,	" $13\frac{1}{2}$

	1,125,000 stamps of	10 centimes	carmine,	"	13½
	300,000	" 20	deep orange,	"	13½
	1,350,000	" 25	ultramarine,	"	13½
4	printing: October 10th, 1885:				
	3,000,000 stamps of	1 centime	light violet,	perforated	14
	3,132,000	" 2	gray buff,	"	14
	2,375,000	" 5	green,	"	14
	5,850,000	" 10	light carmine,	"	14
	100,000	" 12½	light blue gray,	"	14
	2,400,000	" 25	light ultramarine,	"	14
	200,000	" 50	pale brown,	"	14
5	th printing: January, 20th, 1890:				
	200,000 stamps of	1 centime	light violet,	perforated	11½
	352,500	" 2	light brown gray,	"	11½
	750,000	" 5	dark green,	"	11½
	200,000	" 10	pale carmine,	"	11½
	75,000	" 25	indigo blue,	"	11½
6	th printing: March 25th, 1890:				
	3,150,000 stamps of	1 centime	violet,	perforated	12½
	3,424,000	" 2	light brown gray,	"	12½
	135,000	" 4	pale bistre,	"	12½
	2,620,000	" 5	yellow green,	"	12½
	152,500	" 10	rose,	"	12½
	121,000	" 12½	dull blue gray,	"	12½
	275,000	" 20	orange yellow,	"	12½
	725,000	" 25	ultramarine,	"	12½
	124,000	" 30	olive green,	"	12½
7	th printing: April 20th, 1891:				
	117,000 stamps of	25 centimes	ultramarine,	perforated	12½
	39,000	" 30	olive green,	"	12½
	154,000	" 50	pale brown,	"	12½
	83,000	" 1 franc	violet,	"	12½
	56,200	" 5	yellowish brown,	"	12½
8	th printing: March 15th, 1892:				
	700 stamps of	20 centimes	orange yellow,	perforated	12½
	20,100	" 30	olive green,	"	12½
	120,000	" 50	pale brown,	"	12½
	20,100	" 5 francs	pale red brown,	"	12½

Independently of these varieties of shade and perforation, the issue of 1882 presents others in respect to impression. The latter are much rarer than the former, for only a small number of them are found on certain values of the 1st, 2nd, 4th and 6th printings.

A minute and careful study has enabled us to class them in five categories, viz :

- 1) Stamps in which the year 1882 appears, in error, as 1832.
- 2) Those in which the year 1882 appears as 1382.
- 3) Those in which the year 1882 appears as 1332.
- 4) Those in which the first two figures of the year are lacking.
- 5) Those in which only the figure 2 of the year is visible.

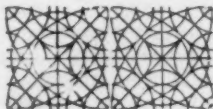
These five varieties, justly called *types au millésime*, or *year types*, exist only in the 2, 4, 5, 10, 20, 25, 30 and 50 centimes, and the 1 and 5 francs, and are divided up as follows :

1)	2c gray brown	(2nd printing), perf.	12½,	year 1832.
2)	4c olive yellow	(1st " )	13½	" 1832.
3)	4c pale bistre	(6th " )	12½	" 1382.
4)	5c pale green	(1st " )	13½	" 1832.
5)	5c yellow green	(6th " )	12½	" 1832.
6)	10c carmine	(1st " )	13½	" 1382.
7)	10c rose	(6th " )	12½	" 1382.
8)	20c pale orange	(2nd " )	12½	" 1832.
9)	20c orange yellow	(6th " )	12½	" 1332.
10)	25c bright ultramarine	(2nd " )	12½	" 1382.
11)	25c light "	(4th " )	14	" 1382.
12)	30c dark green	(2nd " )	12½	" 1832.
13)	30c " "	(2nd " )	12½	" 1332.
14)	30c olive green	(6th " )	12½	" 1332.
15)	30c " "	(6th " )	12½,	first three figures
of the year missing.				
16)	50c pale brown	(2nd " )	12½,	year 1832.
17)	50c " "	(2nd " )	12½,	first two figures of
the year missing.				
18)	1fr violet	(2nd " )	12½,	year 1332.
19)	1fr " "	(2nd " )	12½,	first two figures of
the year missing.				
20)	5fr red brown	(2nd " )	12½,	year 1832.

Also, on 30c, 50c and 1fr stamps of the 2nd printing, the absence of the first initials placed above the year in stamps of normal impression has been noticed. We may say, however, that this peculiarity is found very rarely on these three values.

Varieties 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 12, 16 and 20 present themselves in the average proportion of 3 per cent.; varieties 3, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 18, are found in the proportion of 1 per cent. As to the others, without being able to determine their number, it may be said that they constitute real rarities.

(To be continued.)



## In Memoriam.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH JR.

Once more it is our sad duty to report a thinning of the philatelic ranks. Once again a good friend and good philatelist has been taken from us.

William Alexander Smith Jr. died on Wednesday, December 17th, at the early age of twenty nine. At the time of life when many of our best philatelists are only beginning the serious work of collecting, Mr. Smith had already gathered one of the best collections in this city. He was a general collector but did not limit himself strictly to the pages of a printed album. He paid a reasonable amount of attention to shades and perforations and was especially interested in oddities, double surcharges, part perforate stamps and things of that nature. In these his collection was replete. The pages of his books were well filled and lacked only the great rarities. He had also made a number of special collections. He had a fine array of United States proofs and essays, a similar collection for foreign countries, a collection of "specimen" stamps and another of reprints.

Mr. Smith was an active member of the local philatelic societies and of the Collectors' Club, and one of the ex-presidents of the Philatelic Society.

## Review.

STANLEY GIBBONS' CATALOGUE FOR 1903.

We have received a copy of the American edition of this catalogue in which are combined part I (British Colonies) and part II (other countries) of the English edition. For the general collector this is the more acceptable form and, as most collectors on this side of the ocean are generalists, it is more likely to find favor with them than the two volume edition.

As a concession to collectors in the United States the prices are given in dollars and cents and, as a further concession to certain little prejudices prevailing in official circle, the illustrations of United States stamps, which so copiously adorn the European edition, are omitted. Otherwise the work is identical with that which is supplied to the home market.

The paper, binding and letter press are excellent. It is to be regretted that equal praise cannot always be given to the illustrations, some of which bear evidence of long service.

The list of many countries have been re-written and often much elaborated. The usual feature of extended listing of perforations is retained and collectors of these varieties will find this work an excellent guide. Prices are steadily maintained and in many instances are advanced over those of previous editions. Because of political changes and new issues this was to be expected, especially in the case of British Colonial stamps.



ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.—We illustrate the Rosario celebration stamp which we chronicled last month.



BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA.—Mr. C. J. Phillips has recently seen some fine specialized collections and publishes in the *Monthly Journal* a list of unchronicled varieties contained in them, which we reprint for the benefit of our readers :

No. 42. Type 6. 1d on 4s; a pair, one stamp having the (?) in "Penny" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d on 5s; a block of thirty stamps. Nos. 14 and 29 on the block have the "R" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 43. Type 7. 3d on 5s; a pair, from the bottom row of the sheet. One stamp has the "T" in "THREE" inverted.

No. 48. Type 8. 4d blue; a vertical pair with bottom margin of the sheet attached to the lower stamp. The upper stamp is normal, the lower has the word "COMPANY" omitted.

Note.—A single specimen of this variety was shown at the Philatelic Society's Exhibition last winter.



CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Mr. C. J. Phillips also reports :

"An entire envelope, postmarked 'Worcester Dec. 12, 1860,' franked with a triangular 1d brick-red, and half of a 6d slate-lilac, used to make up the 4d rate."



FERNANDO PO.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us the 20c maroon of the 1900 issue surcharged with a new value, 5c, in the same style as No. 21 in our catalogue. Mr. Thorne has the surcharge both normal and inverted.



FRENCH OFFICES IN THE LEVANT, DEDEAGH.—We illustrate two stamps

of the new series. The same designs are employed for all French offices in foreign countries :



**FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.**—We give herewith the type of the series surcharged on the stamps of Indo China, which we chronicled last month.



**GREAT BRITAIN.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* reprints the following from the *Sunday Times* :

"After April, over-printed postage stamps will be issued to His Majesty's ships throughout the service. In itself this may appear a trifling circumstance, but it is at least significant of the efforts that are made by the Admiralty to render dishonesty impossible. Under the present system, when a ship is commissioned, the accountant officer is supplied with a stock of postage stamps. Admiralty letters are sent unstamped at the public expense ; private letters from the offices and ship's company are franked with stamps purchased from the accountant officer. Given an accountant officer with an elastic conscience, there is no reason why he should not frank his private letters with stamps that are debited against the public service ; and there is nothing to prevent this form of leakage. After the commencement of the next financial year, however, the accountant will be supplied with two forms of stamps. The overprinted paper effigies of the King will bear the letters 'O. H. M. S.' across the face, but all others will be sold for private use, and each will have to be accounted for in the periodical statement."



**MOROCCO.**—We learn from the daily papers that the new pretender to the throne of Morocco has issued a set of postage stamps. He is, at least, alive to the possibilities of his position.



**HONDURAS**—Mr. L. S. De Jongh informs us that the new issue for this country will be put on sale about January 1st. The stamps have a portrait of ex President Guardiola, father-in-law of President Palma of Cuba. The colors are much like those in use at present.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—The *Australian Philatelist* has seen a vertical strip of ten of the current one penny stamp perforated  $11\frac{1}{2}$  vertically and imperforate horizontally.

Mr. C. J. Phillips also reports :

"1863-68. Type 12. 2d pale blue, wmk. double-lined "1"; wmk. quite clear and distinct in the centre of the stamp."



NEW ZEALAND.—Mr. C. J. Phillips also reports :

1856. No. 7. 2d blue on blue paper ; lower tablet complete, but a defective impression *without* value.

1856. No. 25. 6d dark brown ; strip of six on letter ; rouletted about 7 top and bottom, and imperf. vertically between all the stamps.

1862. No. 80. 2d pale blue ; horizontal pair, perf. all around and imperf. between the stamps.

1862. No. 88. 6d black-brown ; horizontal pair, perf. all around and imperf. between the stamps.

1872. No. 95. 6d blue ; a vertical pair, perf. 10 top and bottom, perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  at sides, and imperf. between the stamps.

1874. No. 114. 1d lilac ; a vertical pair, used and *imperf.*

1875. No. 106.  $\frac{1}{2}$ d rose ; horizontal pair and vertical pair, both perf.  $12\frac{1}{2}$  all around and imperf. between the stamps.



QUEENSLAND.—Mr. C. J. Phillips reports :

1860-61. No. 11. "Registered," olive-yellow ; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

September, 1861. No. 16. 3d brown ; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1862-67. No. 21. 1d orange-vermilion ; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862-67. No. 24. 2d pale blue ; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1862-67. No. 28. 1s gray ; horizontal pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

September, 1866. No. 40. 5s pale rose ; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 61. 2d pale blue ; vertical pair, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 62. 2d deep blue ; vertical strip of three, perf. 13 all round and imperf. between.

1868-79. No. 69. 1d vermilion ; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1860-79. No. 82. 1s violet ; vertical pair, perf. all round and imperf. between.

1879-81. No. 91. 1d brown-red ; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879-81. No. 94. 2d pale blue ; vertical pair, imperf. horizontally.

1879-81. No. 96. 4d orange yellow ; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.

1879-81. No. 98. 6d pale green ; horizontal pair, imperf. vertically.



RUSSIA.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us two more stamps on vertically laid paper, the 14k and 20k, each printed in blue and rose. We

understand that the 1 rouble stamp, previously reported with vertical vergeures, does not exist in that condition.



SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* is informed by a correspondent that a sheet of the recently issued 9 pence has been seen in which one horizontal row of the perforation had been omitted.



SPAIN.—Mr. William Thorne has shown us an imperforate block of four of the current 15c violet.



UGANDA.—*Ewen's Weekly Siamp News* has seen copies of the  $\frac{1}{2}$  anna of British East Africa with the surcharge "Uganda" doubly printed.



VICTORIA.—Mr. C. J. Phillips also reports :

1857-63. No. 48. 1d yellow-green ; printed very clearly on both sides, both fine full colors ; used on one side, unused on the other.

1857-63. No. 58. 1d yellow-green ; horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1857-63. No. 60. 4d rose, horizontal pair, rouletted all round and imperf. between.

1862. No. 73. 2d brown-lilac ; error of wmk., clearly reading <sup>ONE</sup> PENI a letter and a half of "PENNY" being cut off by the margin of the stamp.

1862. No. 83. 4d rose ; another unchronicled error of wmk., also misplaced and reading <sup>ONE</sup> PENN

1887-97. No. 228. 2d mauve ; horizontal pair, imperf. and used.



WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Mr. C. J. Phillips also reports :

1865. No. 59. 6d violet ; the whole impression a *very decided* double print ; for example, the second print of the word "POSTAGE" is below and just clear of the first one.

1875. No. 67. 1d on 2d ; a vertical pair, the lower stamp not showing any trace of a surcharge.

1875. No. 67. 1d on 2d ; surcharge reading "NE PENNY."





**UNITED STATES.**—The 8c and Special Delivery stamps of the new series have been placed on sale. We hear that other values are being printed and will be issued to the public shortly. The engraving of the two which have just appeared is the same elaborate style as the 13c, which we chronicled last month. The color of the 8c is, unfortunately, very much like that of the 13c. The principal feature of this stamp is a portrait of Martha Washington surrounded by a laurel wreath, with appropriate inscriptions, dates, etc. The principal feature of the Special Delivery stamp is a postal messenger boy on a bicycle.

We have seen a Local stamp, hitherto uncatalogued, which is on the original cover and presents every appearance of genuineness. It was found among the papers of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, and its history seems to be fully authenticated. The letter was mailed in Cumberland, Md. As will be seen by referring to our illustration, the design is very similar to one of the Frazer locals.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

8c violet black.

*Special Delivery stamp.*

Watermarked U. S. P. S.

Perforated 12.

10c ultramarine

*Local stamp.*



Imperforate.  
2c black on pink

**ANGOLA.**—We have received two more of the new provisionals for this colony and also some additional varieties for other colonies. We shall list them without further comment.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

**AUSTRIA.**—The 6 filler stamp has appeared with the numeral of value printed in black.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

6f bistre and black

**BAHAMAS.**—We have received a new issue for this country. The stamps are of the King's Head design and the values the same as those of the current series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

1p carmine

2½p ultramarine

4p orange

6p bistre brown

1sh black and carmine

5sh violet and ultramarine

£1 green and black

**BERMUDA.**—We have received the one penny stamp of the Dockyard design.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
1p carmine and brown

**BRITISH HONDURAS.** — *The Deutsche Briefmarken-Zeitung* reports the 2c stamp in new colors.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.  
Perforated 14.  
2c violet and black on orange red

**CANADA.** — We have received a new stamp of 7 cents' face value, in the design which has been current since 1898.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 12.  
7c olive yellow

**CAPE VERDE.** —*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

**COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.** — The bewildering output of new issues for this country continues. Mr. L. S. De Jongh has shown us a new 2c, 10c and 20c having the Arms of the Republic in the center, with "Republic de Colombia" curved around them, "Correos" at top and the value in two horizontal lines at the bottom.

We have also seen a typeset stamp, inscribed "Corros—de la—Republicade—Colombia—Veinte—Centavos" in six lines, the whole surrounded by

a border and background of ornamental lines. This stamp is roughly pin perforated and was cancelled in the Province of Cauca, the name of the town was not legible.

We have received a cover bearing a number of copies of the 2c of the regular issue, pin perforate vertically but imperforate horizontally.

We have also seen another cover with a perforated copy of the 10 centavos claret of the Barranquilla issue, and, finally, have received the 20 centavos, "Hill of La Popa", printed in blue and perforated by sewing machine. On one sheet of this latter stamp one horizontal row of perforations has been omitted.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Imperforate.

2c dull rose on rose

10c brown on yellow

20c purple on rose

Sewing machine perforation.

20c black on salmon

Variety: Imperforate horizontally.

2c brown on rose

Barranquilla issue.

Sewing machine perforation.

10c claret

20c dull blue

Variety: vertical pair imperforate between.

10c dull blue

**COOK ISLANDS.** — We have received six more values on paper watermarked with single-lined Star and N. Z. The designs and colors are the same as have previously appeared on paper with other watermarks.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Head of Queen.

1 1/2p purple

5p olive gray

10p blue green

Bird design.

2p chocolate

6p purple

15h carmine

**COREA.**—Mr. C. Witt has shown us the series issued in 1897 with the "Tai Han" surcharge in black instead of red.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Black surcharge.

5p green  
10p deep blue  
25p red brown  
50p purple

**EGYPT.**—Soudan.—We have received the 2 milliemes stamp of the Camel type, issued in 1898, on paper watermarked with a crescent and star. The watermarks are placed much closer together than in previous issues.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

Watermarked Crescent and Star.  
2 mil brown and green

**FIJI.**—The *Weekly Philatelic Era* reports the appearance of "Specimen" stamps of the new King's Head set for these islands. The 2, 4, 6p and 5sh have the values on white tablets; the other denominations have colored tablets.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

½p green  
1p lilac on red  
2p " and red  
2½p " and blue on bluish  
3p " and brown  
4p " and blue  
5p " and green  
5p " and red  
1sh " and carmine  
5sh green and black  
£1 gray black and blue

**French Offices in Egypt.**—Alexandria.—We have received a ten centimes stamp of the type now current in France, with the word "Alexandrie" at bottom and "Postes Française" at top.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated.

10c rose

**GREAT BRITAIN.**—From our English exchanges we learn that the following varieties have been issued: The current 9p stamp surcharged "Govt. Parcels", the 10p surcharged "O. W. Official" and the 1p surcharged "C.A." in large block letters. The last is said to be for use from the offices of the Crown Agents for the Colonies.

*Official stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown.

Surcharged in black "Govt. Parcels."

9p ultramarine and black

Surcharged in black "O W. Official."

10p carmine and violet

Surcharged in black "C. A."

1p carmine

**GUINEA.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

**ICELAND.**—We have received the new issue for this country and have seen copies of six values of the old series bearing the surcharge which was described in the November journal.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown.

Perforated.

3a orange

5a gray and rose

5a yellow green

6a gray brown

10a rose

16a red brown

20a deep blue

25a brown and green

40a violet

50a gray and slate blue

1k slate and yellow brown

*Provisional issue.*

1 GILDI

Surcharged

'02—'03

Red surcharge.

- 6a gray  
 20a blue  
 25a yellow brown and blue  
     Black surcharge.  
 10a carmine  
 40a violet  
 50a blue and rose

**LIBERIA.**—We are indebted to Mr. Henry L. Hayman for copies of a new provisional issue for this country. The \$1 stamp has been overprinted with a new value, 75 cents. These stamps are printed in sheets of ten, two vertical rows of five. The surcharge on the bottom stamp of the second row differs from the others in having a larger and thinner "C", followed by a comma instead of a period.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Carmine surcharge.

75c on \$1 ultramarine and blue

**LORENZO MARQUES.***Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

**MACAO.**—We regret to say that we have to make a considerable addition to the list of the provisional

issue for this country which we have previously published. We have received the following:

*Adhesive stamps.*

Surcharged.

On issue of 1888.

Red surcharge.

- 6a on 5r black  
     Black surcharge.  
 6a on 10r green  
 6a on 40r chocolate  
 18a on 20r rose  
 18a on 25r violet  
 18a on 80r gray  
 18a on 100r brown  
 18a on 200r gray lilac  
 18a on 300r orange

**MADAGASCAR.**—We learn from *L'Echo de la Timbrologie* of the existence of a 10c on 50c of Diego Suarez, which apparently belongs to the provisional issue which we chronicled in October.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

On Diego Suarez stamp.

10c on 50c carmine on rose

**MAURITIUS.**

*Die Post* reports having seen "Specimen" copies of two new values of the Arms type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

3c green and carmine on yellow

6c black and carmine on orange

**MEXICO.**—Mr. George G. Bergman kindly sends us a sample of the current 4c stamp in a new color, which he writes us was to be in issue on December 20. He also informs us that the following changes in color will shortly occur: The 1c, from green to yellow; the 2c, from red to green; 5c, color not announced; 10c, from violet and orange to blue. The stamps have been forwarded from

London and will be placed on sale as soon as the present stock is exhausted.

*Adhesive stamp.*

Perforated 15.

Watermarked "Servicio Postal de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos."  
4c carmine

#### **MOZAMB'QUE.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

**NEW ZEALAND.**—We find that we have failed to chronicle the appearance of the 6p stamp on paper watermarked "Lisbon Superfine". This has now been replaced by a later printing on paper with the watermark single-lined Star and "N. Z."

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 11.

Watermarked "Lisbon Superfine."

6p rose

Watermarked single-lined Star and "N. Z."

6p rose

**NICARAGUA.**—We have received a letter from this country franked by the use of stamps cut from envelopes and wrappers.

*Envelope stamp used postally.*

5c blue on white

*Wrapper stamp used postally.*

2c orange on manila

4c brown on manila

**PARAGUAY.**—A new provisional stamp has appeared for this country, made by surcharging the current 8c stamp with a new value. The sheets were divided in half before surcharging, and appear to have been so placed in the press that on the upper half the surcharge reads downwards and on the lower half it reads up-

wards. There are three minor varieties in the surcharge, consisting of a missing period, the absence of the first "i" in "HABILITADO" and a broken "B" in that word.

*Adhesive stamp.*



Provisional issue.

Black surcharge.

5c on 8c brown

**PERSIA.**—Mr. William Thorne has shown us some new stamps for this country, which we presume constitute part of the permanent issue which was announced some months ago as being prepared. The lower values have the Persian lion as the principal feature of the design and the one kran has a portrait of the Shah. All have the values in figures, the letters "Ch" or "K", as the case may be, and the words "Postes Persanes". They also bear inscriptions in Persian, which we assume to be equivalent to those in French.

We have also seen the 2 shahi of the typeset series surcharged diagonally in black "P. L.—TEHERAN", in two lines. The surcharge is supposed to mean "Poste Locale, Teheran."

The *Deutsche Briefmarken Zeitung* also reports the surcharge "Provisoire 1319" on the 4s red on green of 1899 and on the provisional 5s on 8s brown of 1900 and, finally, the 5s on 10s pale blue on green of 1902, but with the surcharge in rose instead of violet.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

1s lilac

2s gray

3s green

5s rose

10s yellow brown

12s blue  
 1k violet  
 Imperforate.  
 Surcharged "P. L. Teheran" in  
 black.  
 2s brown on buff

Surcharged in black



4s red on green  
 5s on 8s brown

Surcharged in rose



5s on 10s pale blue on green

#### PORTUGUESE CONGO.—

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue  
 75r rose

**PORTUGUESE INDIA.**—We have seen another stamp of the provisional issue and the New England Stamp Co. have shown us three values which we hope to be part of a permanent series. These three are of the same design as the 1898 issue.

*Adhesive stamps.*  
 Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

Issue of 1898.

2t blue  
 Regular issue.  
 Perforated.

1r gray  
 2r orange  
 6r gray green

**RHODESIA.**—We have received a stamp of 2½d of the current design.

*Adhesive stamp.*  
 Unwatermarked.  
 Perforated 15.

2½p pale blue

**ST. LUCIA.**—The *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain* chronicles two more values of the King's head series.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated 14.

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

2p violet and black  
 2sh green and purple

#### ST. THOMAS AND PRINCE.—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue  
 75r rose

**SEYCHELLES.**—We quote from the *Philatelic Journal of Great Britain*:

"The recent provisional stamps have been closely followed by an issue of surcharged postcards. The 4c cards, single and reply, have been surcharged 'Local—3 cents—Seychelles' in three lines, and the 8c, single and reply cards, are simply surcharged 'SIX CENTS' with two bars beneath."

*Postal cards.*

Black surcharge.

3c on 4c rose on cream  
 3cx3c on 4cx4c rose on cream  
 6c on 8c brown on cream  
 6cx6c on 8cx8c brown on cream

**SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**—We have received several more values of the large rectangular design, which we announced last month.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown S. A., letters close together,  
 Perforated 11½.

3p olive  
 4p red orange  
 5p blue green  
 8p ultramarine  
 10p orange buff  
 1sh brown  
 5sh rose

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**—Several of our European contemporaries report a new issue for this country in the King's Head type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

- ½p green and black
- 1p carmine and black
- 2p red brown and black
- 4p olive green and black
- 6p violet and black
- 1sh black and green
- 2sh brown and black
- 5sh yellow and black
- 10sh red brown and black on yellow
- £1 violet and green

**TRANSVAAL.**—The *Philatelic Journal of India* reports the 1 and 2 shilling stamps of the King's Head type in new colors and new 3 and 4 pence stamps of the same type.

*Adhesive stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 3p sage green and black
- 4p chocolate and black
- 1sh red brown and black
- 2sh yellow and black

**TRINIDAD.**—The current 2½p stamp has appeared in new colors.

Various articles of stationery with stamps of the King's Head type have also been reported by *Ewen's Weekly Stamp News*.

*Adhesive Stamps.*

Watermarked Crown and C. A.

Perforated 14.

- 2½p lilac brown and blue on blue

*Registration envelope.*

2p blue on white, 134x83 mm.

*Wrapper.*

½p green on buff, 126x300 mm.

*Postal cards.*

½p green on white, 121x74 mm.

1p carmine on cream, 140x89 mm.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**—We have received two more of the make-shifts produced by altering the Victorian designs and we hear that there are still others, which we shall chronicle when we receive them. These new stamps are certainly a lamentable falling off from the beautiful designs which have been in use for so many years, for they are both crude in workmanship and glaring in color. We have before us a 2sh 6p, made by altering the Victorian 5p, and a £1 altered from the Victorian ½p of the issue of 1886-87. The alterations consist in changing the name of the state and of the value. We illustrate three values of the new series.

*Adhesive stamps.*



Watermarked V. and Crown.

Perforated.

2sh 6p dark blue on rose

£1 brown orange

**ZAMBESI.**—

*Adhesive stamps.*

Perforated.

Surcharged in black **PROVISORIO**

On issue of 1898.

50r blue

75r rose

## Communications.

GUNTERSVILLE, ALA., December 16, 1902.

Editor, A. J. of P., New York City.

Dear Sir :

While on the subject of stamp exhibitions, I should be glad if you would suggest a competition based upon the mounting of collections, taking into consideration the use of the blank album, hand made albums, the arrangement of the stamps and decorative work adding to their appearance on the page.

My own collection is neither very large nor very valuable, but has never failed to attract the attention of even some "stamp crank" haters, because of the care bestowed on its artistic mounting.

I have made my own album on the interchangeable leaf plan. Have designed an elaborate or simple border (suitable to the stamps to be mounted) for each page or plate. The stamps themselves are worked out to a plan and only carefully selected specimens introduced. The plate paper is the finest double plate drawing paper obtainable so that entires and envelopes can be carried along together in the album if necessary.

While it would hardly do for me ever to appear as an exhibitor with my humble wares, I trust the attention of philatelists will be called more and more to careful mounting in artistic form and more study given to the stamps themselves rather than their numerical accumulation.

Very sincerely,

(Rev.) H. E. WHEELER.

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## Staten Island Philatelic Society.

Regular meeting of the Staten Island Philatelic Society held November 18th, 1902, at Stapleton, N. Y.

Meeting called to order at 8.45 P. M. President J. W. Sittig in the chair.

Members present : J. W. Sittig, O. Dejonge, H. Clotz, R. H. Benary, A. Richter, H. Kessler and A. Lienhardt.

In the absence of the Secretary Adolph Lienhardt acted as Secretary pro tem.

The minutes of the previous meeting were on motion duly seconded and carried, adopted as read.

On motion, seconded and carried, it was decided to hold the January and March meetings in the Borough of Manhattan.

On motion, duly seconded and carried, the President was authorized to appoint a Committee of one to procure a meeting place for those days.

The President appointed Mr. Henry Clotz as such Committee.

The meeting adjourned at 10.15 P. M.

A. LIENHARDT, *Secretary pro tem.*

# The Collectors Club,

351 FOURTH AVENUE,

NEW YORK.

The 86th meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Monday evening, December 8, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott and Perrin.

Meeting called to order at 8.30 P. M.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. A number of communications were read by the Secretary.

The Treasurer's report, showing a cash balance in bank of \$696.17, exclusive of reserve fund, was accepted as read.

The report of the House Committee was read and received.

It was duly moved, seconded and carried that the Entertainment Committee be requested to provide an entertainment at the Club on the evening of January 17 next, and that \$100 be provided for expenses.

The application of Mr. L. L. R. Hausberg having been posted the required length of time, was balloted upon and he was declared unanimously elected a subscribing member.

There being no further business, the Board adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary.*

## ANNUAL MEETING.

The seventh meeting of the stockholders and sixth annual meeting of the club was held at the club house on Wednesday evening, December 10, 1902.

The meeting was called to order at 8.30 P. M. by President Andreini.

The following members answered to the calling of the roll: J. N. Andreini, L. M. Homburger, J. W. Scott, M. C. Berlepsch, G. E. Jones, P. Stypman, P. F. Bruner, J. C. Morgenthau, G. R. Tuttle, W. W. Dewing, Albert Perrin, B. von Hudenberg, W. F. Gregory, Jos. S. Rich, John N. Luff.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting of the stockholders was dispensed with. The reports of the following officers and committees were read and accepted:

The President's report.

The Treasurer's report.

The Secretary's report.

The House Committee's report.

The Auditing Committee's report.

The Membership Committee's report.

The following amendment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. J. W. Scott, was submitted and unanimously carried:

"Section 20 (page 15) substitute "October" for "December," at end of second line."

Section 20 now reads as follows:

"The annual meeting of the club shall be held on the second Wednesday in October, at 8 o'clock P.M. for the election of Governors and for the transaction of general business."

Moved by Mr. Morgenthau, seconded by Mr. Luff and unanimously carried that the terms of office of the Governors elected at this meeting shall expire in October of 1904 and 1905 respectively. There being no other business before the meeting, the President appointed Messrs. Luff and Rich tellers, in order to proceed to the election of four Governors, three to serve until October, 1905, and one to serve until October, 1904.

Upon the ballot the following result was announced.

To SERVE UNTIL 1905.	
Total votes cast:	14
J. M. Andreini,	14
John N. Luff,	13
J. C. Morgenthau,	7
G. E. Jones,	6
W. W. Dewing,	1
To SERVE UNTIL 1904.	
Total votes cast:	15
W. W. Dewing,	8
G. E. Jones,	5
I. A. Meckel,	1
G. R. Tuttle,	1

The chair thereupon declared Messrs. Andreini, Luff, Morgenthau and Dewing duly elected.

Adjourned at 9 20 P.M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.

#### GOVERNOR'S MEETING.

The eighty-seventh meeting of the Board of Governors was held at the Club House on Wednesday evening, December 10, 1902.

Present: Messrs. Andreini, Bruner, Dewing, Luff, Morgenthau, Scott and Perrin.

The meeting was called to order at 9.30 P. M. with Mr. Scott in the chair.

Mr. J. M. Andreini was nominated and unanimously elected President for the ensuing year.

Mr. P. F. Bruner was nominated and unanimously elected Vice President for the ensuing year.

Mr. J. W. Scott was nominated and unanimously elected Treasurer for the ensuing year.

Mr. Albert Perrin was nominated and unanimously elected Secretary for the ensuing year.

Moved, seconded and carried that the offer of the National Philatelic Society to turn over to the Club all their furniture and money in the Treasury in settlement of their debt be accepted for full payment.

The Secretary read the resignation from the Board of Mr. H. E. Deats.

Moved, seconded and carried that his resignation be accepted with regrets.

Mr. M. H. Lombard was appointed on the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Deats.

The following committees were appointed by the President to serve during the ensuing year :

EXECUTIVE.—H. L. Calman, *Chairman*. J. O. Hobby, J. W. George.

HOUSE.—John N. Luff, *Chairman*. G. E. Jones, Albert Perrin, G. R. Tuttle, Oscar Dejonge.

AMUSEMENT AND EXHIBITION.—P. F. Bruner, *Chairman*. John N. Luff, C. B. Corwin, J. C. Morgenthau, Julius Herzog.

LITERARY.—Jos. S. Rich, *Chairman*. H. E. Deats, F. E. P. Lynde.

MEMBERSHIP.—W. W. Dewing, *Chairman*. H. E. Robinson, A. Krassa, W. F. Gregory, J. C. Morgenthau.

MEMORIAL.—J. C. Morgenthau, *Chairman*. J. W. Scott, Jos. S. Rich.

The Treasurer was authorized to have the Annual Report and Membership List printed.

Adjourned at 10 P. M.

ALBERT PERRIN, *Secretary*.



# Scott Stamp & Coin Co.

NEW YORK: { 18 East 23rd Street,  
183 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA, PA: 1204 Chestnut Street.

## DECEMBER BARGAINS.

All unused except those marked (\*).

### ANGOLA.

1902, Provisional, 15r	.04
" " 25r	.06
" " 50r	.10
" " 75r	.15

### BAHAMAS.

1902, 1p	.04
" 2½p	.09
" 4p	.15
" 6p	.20
" 1s	.40
" 5s	1.80

### CHILI.

1902, 10c	.10
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### COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC.

1902, 20c Registration,	.12
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### ANTIOQUIA.

1902, 20c	.20
" *20c	.10
" *30c	.15
" *40c	.20
" *50c	.25

### DUTCH INDIES.

1901, ½c to 5c, Set 6,	.15
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### SOUDAN.

1902, 2m,	.03
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### FRENCH OFFICES IN ALEXANDRIA.

1902, 1c	.02
" 2c	.02
" 3c	.02
" 5c	.03
" 10c	.04

Set 6,

1902, 1c	.02
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### FRENCH OFFICES IN CHINA.

1902, 1c	.02
" 2c	.02
" 4c	.02
" 5c	.03
" 10c	.05
" 15c	.07
" 20c	.08
" 25c	.10

### GUINEA.

1902, Provisional, 15r	.04
" " 25r	.06
" " 50r	.10
" " 75r	.15

### ICELAND.

1902, 3a	.02
" 4a	.03
" 5a	.04
" 6a	.04
" 10a	.05
" 16a	.09
" 20a	.10
" 25a	.12
" 40a	.20
" 50a	.22
" 1kr	.45

### LIBERIA.

1902, 75c on \$1.00	1.50
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### MACAO.

1902, Provisional, 2a	.03
" " 4a	.05
" " 8a	.10

### ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

1902, 1s on 5s	.50
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### PARAGUAY.

1902, 5c on 8c	.05
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### PORTUGUESE INDIA PROVISIONALS.

1902, 2½r on 6r 1886	.04
" 3r on 1r "	.05

### RHODESIA.

1902, 2½p	.09
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### ST. THOMAS.

1902, Provisional, 15r	.04
" " 25r	.06
" " 50r	.10

### SOMALI COAST.

1902, 5c on 40c	.20
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### TIMOR.

1902, Provisional on 1898 3a	.06
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### WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

1902, 1p	.04
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## SPECIAL OFFERS.

CUBA, 1877, 10c (no gum)	3.00
HAWAII, Official, Set 6, complete	5.00
INDIA, C E F surcharge, 3p to 4a, Set 7	.70
" " " 3p to 1r, Set 10, complete	2.25
*NETHERLANDS, 1898, 1g	.10
" " 1899, 2½g	.35
PORTO RICO, 1893, commemorative, 3c	.60

10 per cent. discount on single stamps.

